

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, August 26, 1746.

Quid vitam atque decus, cura et rogo, et annis in hoc sum.

HORATIUS.

Mr. Green

TASTE is what Men very much differ about: Each is for recommending his own, and enforcing it upon others, as the justest and best. The Contrariety of Opinions, in this Particular, occasions many Differences, not to be reconciled. Nature has certainly established one Standard for Truth and moral Rectitude; which, unless equally and clearly understood by all Men, a perfect Harmony and Agreement in human Society is an impossible Thing.

A FALSE Taste springs from many Roots: A Mind unhappily inclined to Error; bad Maxims, ingrafted by Education; frequenting of vicious and low Company; an Esteem for ridiculous and idle Modes and Customs; all contribute to corrupt a Taste. To these may be added the prevailing Passion of Self-Interest, which makes many Men declare in favour of corrupt Principles, to promote their private Gains; while they run down every Thing contrary to this, tho' never so just, virtuous, or commendable.

In Religion, we find a Set of superstitious, dreaming Enthusiasts, who think this consists in mere Form, Ceremony, unintelligible Credo's, and a Set of theatrical Trumpery. The broad Hat, button'd Coat, demure serv'd-up Countenance, cobling Tone, the uncomely solitary Disposition, certain Beliefs and Persuasions, Alms, Chastity, Crucifixes, Pictures, Caps, Surplices, Mirrors, and the whole Tribe of sacred Gargoyles and Baubles, are, according to them, the main Props of Religion; and the necessary Steps whereby to rise to the Favour of the Supreme Being; and while they adore such Trifles, they never give themselves the Trouble to think of *Honesty, Virtue, and a good Life*; and such moral Excellencies, as constitute the Beauty and essential Part of Religion.

In Politics, and civil Government, besides some Advocates for arbitrary Methods, who think the Populace were only born to a slavish passive Obedience, to be exposed to all the Evils of Oppression and Cruelty, if not submissive to an unreasonable Power, which must be absolute and unlimited in every Case whatsoever. There is a Set of mysterious and unintelligible State-Wits, who deal mightily in a certain *divine Right, or Jus divinum*, in Princes; or, in plainer Words, a License to be as wicked and tyrannical as they please, even to the Perdition and Expiration of a whole People; and all this by the Authority of the just Ruler of the Universe, whose divine Attributes are quite opposite to the Character of a Tyrant: These never reflect that civil Governments were first instituted for the Safety and Protection of a People, and that a good Regulation and Oeconomy, to confine the governing and governed Parties to reasonable Bounds, is necessary to preserve Harmony and Agreement betwixt a Prince and his Subjects.

In private Life, many set up their own Caprice and Humour as a Pattern for others to walk by; such will make no Allow-

ance for the different Situation and Circumstances of Men, according to their Age, Sex, Rank, and Constitution; the Able will pretend to be shocked at the Liberties of Youth, and condemn even innocent Freedom betwixt the Sexes as lascivious and criminal; forgetting they were once young themselves, they vainly attempt to alter the Channel of Things, and turn the youthful Blood run as cold and sluggish as their own. Where such Dictators influence Society, some Mischiefs arising from too free a Conversation betwixt the Sexes may perhaps be prevented and checked; but when this Humour is carried too far, and every Person is alike excluded from such Liberties, it will not only vitiate the Minds of the Persons so confined, but deprive them of that useful Improvement in Manners, always flowing from a free and easy Conversation, where Persons of Character and Sense are engaged. Some young Confiners again are amazed at the Phlegm of Age, and imagine it's Slowness, Deliberateness, and stay'd Gravity, to be nothing but Hypocrisy, and a vitiated Sourness of Temper.

BUT, were we to regulate a Taste, according to this affected and farcical Ridicule, the Enjoyment of even all innocent Pleasures and natural Beauties, would be intirely lost, and in our Manner and Deportment, we should become as barbarous, as in some of our Amusements and Diversions. I must ask pardon, if I presume to say, that the present prevailing Goût for Gaming indicates a degeneracy of Taste: Card and Dice matches waste Time and Money to little purpose, the opulent may 'tis true, without a Vice, be lavish of the last, but as the first is not to be bought, or retarded with a Price, it cannot be too carefully husbanded; add to this, that these Amusements carry very little Improvement in them; and as a Philosophical Friend of mine used to say, "was one to sit a Thousand Years at them, he would rise, not a grain wiser, than when he first sat down."

THE true Taste may be called, that Faculty of the mind, which discerns what is decent in Company, and elegant in Arts, what is just in Society, and beautiful in Nature, and the order of the World. We must not suppose that we come into the World with such a Taste; Nature may furnish a Genius fitted to graft it upon, but Art and Improvement are necessary to form it; and, as this Art and Culture can never be innate, no just Taste can neither be begotten, made, nor conceived with us, it is then a proper instruction and Education, which must form a true Taste.

A true Taste is intirely founded on Nature; to leave Nature for Whim and Fancy, is not the way to acquire it, as there is a certain Beauty and Deformity in natural Things, properly so called, so there is likewise in moral Subjects: The true Taste, adopts the first, and rejects the last, and this judicious Choice finishes the Character of the polite Gentleman, and the true Philosopher.

It is not wit merely, but a Temper, that must form the well bred Man, nor a Head only, but a Heart and Resolution, that must complete the Philosopher: Both Characters aim at

what is excellent, comprehend the *true Taste*, and regulate their *Manners* accordingly. The *polite Gentleman's* Conduct is easy, and adapted to please in all Companies; his Behaviour is suited to his Rank and Quality in *private Life*: The *Philosopher's* Conduct is fitted to the strictest Interest of *Mankind* and Society, his Behaviour to his Rank and Dignity in *Nature*. That these Characters are as useful in Life as becoming, is a certain Truth; but it requires a Judgment to know when they are true and genuine; that is, to distinguish the *polite Gentleman* from the *Pap or Coxcomb*, and the *Philosopher* from the superficial half-learned *Pedant*. Thus, a *true Taste* of Beauty, and a Relish of what is decent, just, and amiable, perfect the Character of the *Gentleman* and the *Philosopher*; and the Study of such a *Taste* will ever be the Ambition of him, who covets as well to be *wise* and *good*, as *agreeable* and *polite*.

The *real honest Man*, however plain and simple he may appear, regards not outward *Forms* and *Ceremonies*, nor prevailing (and trifling) *Modes* and *Opinions*; but has that highest Species, *Honesty* itself, in View: He is struck with an *inward Character*, the *Harmony* and *Numbers of the Heart*, and *Beauty of the Affections*, which form the *Manners* and *Conduct* of a truly *social Life*.

A *Man*, who models his *Taste* aright, with Relation to *natural Objects*, such as *Painting*, *Music*, *Architecture*, or *Geometry*, will never attempt to bring *Truth* and *Nature* to his own Humour; but leaving these just where he found them, he will accommodate his *Taste* and *Fancy* to their Standards; and if he does the same in the *moral System*, he will in Reality become a *great* and a *wise Man*; as he is on the other Side, a *refined* and *polite Gentleman*. By the first *Taste*, he understands how to lay out his *Garden*, model his *House*, fancy his *Equipage*, appoint his *Tables*, and improve a *leisure Hour*; by the other, he learns the just Value of these Amusements, and of what Importance they are to a Man's Happiness, Freedom, and Self-Enjoyment. A *Taste* so truly modelled would discover, that a right Mind, and generous Affection, have more Beauty and Charm, than all the Symmetries of Life besides; and that a Grain of *Honesty* and *natural Worth*, is to be esteemed above all adventitious Ornaments, Estates, and Preferments; for the Sake of which some of the better Sort turn *Knaves*, forsaking their Principles, and quitting their Honour and Freedom for a mean, timorous, bustling State of gaudy *Servitude*. Many of our noble Countrymen make their first public Entry with a high Character, upon Account of their Ancestry, Honours, and Family; but ere they are long engaged, their Worth unhappily becomes venal *Equipages*, *Titles*, *Stars*, *Ribbons*, *Staves*, and such splendid Ware, are barter'd in Exchange for *Honour*, *Merit*, and a Character: This they may think, perhaps, a mighty arch Bargain, but upon Examination, the Abatements are great, let their Ancestry and Family be what they will, to make them in the Judgment of Men deserve these Preferments; if once induced to give up their honest Measures, and sacrifice Friends, and every good Cause, for *private Interest*, they will soon find they have lost the *true Taste* of Life, and for insipid *transitory Honours* have exchanged an *Honour* that is amiable, sweet, and lasting. They may after this *all Fares* as they please, and hear *Virtues* and Qualities assigned to those under the sounding Titles of *Grace*, *Highness*, *Honour*, *Worship*, *Reverence*, and the rest of such *Mock Praise* and *Mimic Appellation*: They may even in a serious Tone be told, of *Worth*, *Honour*, *Principle*, and *Courtesy*; but they know better within themselves, and will find, that after all, the *World* too knows better, and that their few Sycophantish Friends and Admirers possess either a very *shallow Wit*, or a most *profound Hypocrisy*.

Tout's, &c.

BURNHAM.

KATISBON, May 14.

Here is now more Talk than ever of an Union between the Electoral Courts of Bavaria, Palatine, Brandenburg, and Saxony, in order to secure the Tranquillity of Germany. *Bois le Duc*, May 23. The Inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages are endeavouring to save their best Effects, and are in so great a Hurry to do it, that in one Day above 700 Carriages arrived here.

Amsterdam, May 25. Letters have been received at Nantes, from Paris, importing, that the English had carried three French East-India Ships, going from L'Orient to Bengal, into Persia; and likewise another, which was returning from Pondicherry to L'Orient: The Truth of this is however a little doubted of. 'Tis more certain that the Brest Squadron arrived on the 13th in the Road of Rochelle: That there are cruising before the Port of Genoa five large English Men of War, and two Frigates: That the Fort-Royal, from Martinico to Bourdeaux, was sunk off Brest by an English Man of War; and that a Privateer of the same Nation had taken 15 Frenchmen near Calais, who were endeavouring to set a Ship on float that was run ashore there.

Brussels, June 2, N.S. We have just received Advice, that upon Tuesday last, in the Afternoon, the French having battered the Citadel of Antwerp with 50 Mortars and 60 Pieces of Cannon, the Governor was obliged to capitulate, which he did upon very honourable Terms. The Garrison is to march out with all the Honours of War, and are at Liberty to join the Allied Army. They are to leave the Town to-morrow, and the French King is to make his Entry into Antwerp on Saturday, where great Preparations are making for his Reception. The same Letters add, that the Allies lost only 40 Men in the Siege, and the French 400: That a large Corps of French Troops was left near Antwerp, in order to observe M. Balthani's Motions; and that the Remainder of their Army was marched in three Columns, to lay Siege to Namur and Charleroy. The French King is expected here upon the 9th, and it is said that he will presently set out for Versailles.

Florence, April 15. Lord Colvill, Commander of his Britannic Majesty's Ship Leopard, has taken a French Polacco of St. Remo; and on the 2d Instant sunk and destroyed, in Dia Road, on the Coast of Genoa, eight Vessels, three under Genoese Colours, and five under the Pope's, most of which were laden with Corn. This has occasion'd the utmost Alarm on that Coast, where the Want of Provisions is represented to be very great.

L O N D O N.

May 10. In a few Days the Highland Regiment of Foot will embark at Portsmouth, on board a Fleet bound for Cape-Breton; they being on their March for that Place.

One hundred and fifty Women and Children are going with the Troops to Cape-Breton, to settle there, a Ship being ordered them for that Purpose.

May 20. General St. Clair, Col. Holmes, and several other Officers, have received Orders to repair forthwith to Portsmouth, in order to embark with the Forces which are going on a secret Expedition.

Last Saturday Orders were sent to Col. Paulet's Regiment of Marines, now quartered in Kent, to march directly for Portsmouth, there to embark on board his Majesty's Fleet.

We hear that as soon as the Trinity Term is over, some of the Judges will set out for the North, to try the Rebels.

May 31. The Scotch Lords, lately brought to the Tower, are to take their Trials in Westminster-Hall: And as soon as Trinity Term is over, the Board of Works will begin to erect Scaffolds for that Purpose.

BOSTON.

July 28. By a Vessel in ten Days from Louisburgh, we are inform'd, that Capt. Brown, who had lately sail'd from this Port for Louisburgh, with Live Stock, &c. arrived there, and gave an Account, that on his Passage, off Cape Sable, he was attack'd by a Schooner of about 90 Tons, with some Swivels, but no Carriage Guns. She appear'd to have about 70 or 80 Men on board, with Small Arms, which they fired into Capt. Brown, kill'd some of the Stock upon Deck, and made several Holes in his Sails and Masts, but having the Heels of the Privateer, he made shift to escape. A Man of War was sent out directly in quest of her.

By the same Vessel we have Advice, that two Frenchmen were arrived at Louisburgh from St. John's and inform'd, that the Shirley Galley, Capt. Rous, and a Transport Ship, Starkey, which had been sent to St. John's to take off the Inhabitants, were surprized and taken by the Indians, while Part of their Crews were on Shore; and that upon this Advice, a Man of War and a Billander were sent to enquire into the Affair.

Last Week a Vessel arrived at Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire from Europe, by whom we hear, that on their Passage they fell in with a Vessel from England, the Commander of which told them, that he was sent by Admiral Martin, with a Packet for the Governor of Louisburgh to inform him, that the Fleet was sail'd to the Westward, and to advise him to be upon his Guard.

We have Advice from the Eastward, that last Tuesday the Indians kill'd seven Persons, viz. three Men, two Women, and two Children, and took a Girl Captive, as they were at Work in the Field at Sheepscot, within a few Rods of the Garrison.

August 11. Last Thursday arrived here Capt. Williams, in a Sloop from Louisburg, in 11 Days, by whom we learn, that Capt. Rouse and Capt. Starkey in a Transport, were returned there from St. John's, where they had been sent to bring off the French Inhabitants, but they were most of them gone into the Woods with their Effects, and refused to come off; that a party of our Soldiers with some Persons of the Ships Company going on Shore to procure some live Cattle, and cut some Hay, the Indians, as they were at Work in cutting the Hay not far from the Ships, fell upon them, and kill'd or took 38; about 10, the Remainder, escap'd and got on board the Ships by swimming: They suppose the Indians were nigh 200. 'Tis said, an Indian Fellow belonging to Capt. Rouse, was seized by two of the Enemy's Indians, who endeavoured to wrest his Gun out of his Hands; but he being very strong and courageous, kept Possession of it, and having knock'd down one of his Enemies with the But End, shot the other dead upon the Spot, and then took to the Water, where he found a Youth (Son of Governor Clinton of New-York) whom he took upon his Back, and conveyed safe on board. 'Tis said the Youth could not swim, and ran into the Water to secure himself from the Indians, who would doubtless at last have kill'd him; had not this gallant Fellow found Means to get him on board. We hope the poor but gallant Fellow will have a Reward equal to his eminent Services, and that the French will be treated as their cursed Perfidy deserves.

Last Saturday in the Afternoon, a very sorrowful Accident happened here: As the Wives of Capt. John Rouse and Capt. Clark Gayton, were riding in a Chair through Pleasant Street, a Musket was imprudently fired by a Lad at a Distance, knocking at a Mark on a Tree, whereby Mrs. Gayton received a slight Wound in the lower Part of her Nose, as the Ball graz'd it, which then entered Mrs. Rouse's Forehead, just above her

left Eye, and lodg'd deep in her Head, so that part of her Brains issued out, of which Wound she died the next Morning.

NEW-YORK, August 18.

It is with Pleasure we can inform our Readers, we have the best Assurance from Albany, that the greatest Part of the Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians, have waited upon his Excellency our Governor there, and have agreed to take up the Hatchet against his Majesty's Enemies; as also, that there is the greatest Probability of our being joined in the present Expedition, by upwards of 700 Warriors of those Nations.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.

By a Letter from Bridgetown, Barbadoes, dated July 24, we learn, that Captain Middleton, in a Bermudas Sloop, from this Place, bound to Barbadoes, having made the Island, was chased by a French Privateer, which endeavoured to cut him off from the Land; but the Bermudan got a head of her, and Night coming on, ran close by a Reef of Rocks, which he was acquainted with, on purpose, to decoy the Frenchman; which had the desired Effect; for the Privateer ran upon the Rocks, and stove to Pieces; the Crew saved themselves by swimming, and are all in Prison.

Tuesday last arrived here Capt. Hazleton in a Flag of Truce from the Havannah, with a few Prisoners: He had 16 Days Passage, and informs us, that Don Pedro, in a Spanish Privateer Ship, of great Force, and 300 Men on board, and a Brig, her Tenders, of 12 Carriage Guns, and 100 Men, sailed a few Days before him, with some Vessels for the Canaries; which they were to convoy to the Latitude of Bermudas, and then to come and cruize on these Coasts for Provisions, in order to proceed on a Voyage to the Coast of Guinea.

Louisbourg, on Cape Breton, July 5.

We are very active and busy here, preparing for the hoped successful Expedition against Canada, as well as the strengthening our Fortifications, &c. against the French, from whom we are somewhat apprehensive of a Visit, as we have an Account of a Squadron of Men of War, with a Fleet of Transports, having lately sailed from Brest; but if they should be so foolish as to make any Attempt on this Place, 'tis to be hoped they will meet with such a warm Reception, as may make them repent of their rash Undertaking.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Cleared.

Ship Richmond, Thomas Preston, for London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAN away from the Subscriber, at *Annapolis*, on Sunday the 24th of August, a West-country Convict Servant Man, named *William Cox*, a tall lusty well-set Fellow, about 25 or 30 Years of Age; he has a long Nose, Eyes of a very light Colour, little or no Beard, and his Hair cut off: He is a Butcher by Trade, but understands something of handling a Trowel. He had on a blue Linnen Frock, and Osnabrigs Trowsers; it is supposed he is gone with one *Dana*, who came in convicted with him, but got his Freedom by begging, and dresses gay. Whoever secures the said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

THOMAS HOLMES.

To be SOLD by Public Vendor,

ON Thursday the 9th Day of *October* next, at the Dwelling Plantation of the Subscriber, within a Mile of *Pawling Ferry*; All and singular the Effects of the said Subscriber, consisting of some of every sort of Thing belonging to a Plantation, &c. The Sale will commence from Day to Day, till all are sold.

THOMAS GOUCH.

RUN away from the Subscriber in *Chester-Town* in *Maryland*, an *Irish* Convict Man, by name *William Hart*, tho' probably he may have changed his name; he is I imagine about 26 Years old, a middle-siz'd, smooth faced, well looking Fellow; he had a mark of an old Burn under the Corner of one of his Eyes, and had on when he went off a twilled Hemp Jacket and Breeches, Oznabrigs Trowsers and Shirts, an old Castor Hat, a striped Cotton Cap, coarse Country-made thread Stockings, good Shoes, two Silk, and one Cotton Handkerchief; he has been of late used to go in small Craft in the Bay; and when he went, took a small Boat with him.

Whoever secures the said Fellow, that he may be had again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, of the Currency where taken, paid by **WILLIAM DAMES.**

ANY unsettled Clergyman, and in full Orders, may meet with Encouragement, by applying to **HENRY NICOLS.**

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, some time in *June* last, a dark Bay Gelding, about 13 Hands and a half in height: He has a large black Tail, branded on the near Buttock I A. When he went away he was shod all round. Whoever will take up the said Horse, and bring him to the Subscriber living in *Annapolis*, if found in this County, Twenty Shillings Reward; if in any other County, in this Province, Thirty Shillings; if in *Virginia* or *Pennsylvania* Province, Forty Shillings of that Currency, paid by **THOMAS KING.**

WHEREAS the Subscriber intends shortly to depart this Province, and go on the intended Expedition against *Canada*: He hereby gives notice to all Persons to whom he is indebted, that he hath Impowered Messrs. *George Gordon* and *John Needham*, of *Prince George's* County, to settle and adjust all his Accounts and satisfy his Creditors, who are desired to apply to the said *George Gordon*, and *John Needham* for that Purpose, who will undertake to satisfy his Debts in a reasonable Time. Also, all Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired forthwith to make immediate Payment to the Gentlemen above-mentioned. **BENJAMIN SPODDERT.**

THE Subscriber having furnish'd himself with Persons exceedingly well skill'd in the Business of making Earthen Ware, hereby gives Notice, that he has set up a Pottery in the City of *Annapolis*; where all Persons may be supplied with all Sorts of Pots, Pans, Jugs, Mugs, &c. by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates. **EDWARD RUMNEY.**

RAN away from the Subscriber in *Fairfax* County, *Virginia*, a Country-born Servant Man named *John Jennings*, a middle-siz'd thin pale-looking Fellow, about 26 Years of age, has long brown Hair, speaks through his Nose, and has lost the fore Finger of his left Hand: He had on a half-worn Felt Hat, a cotton Jacket much wore, a blue Peunifon Jacket under it, without Sleeves, a good *Irish* Linnen Shirt, brown Drab Breeches, and new Country-made Stockings and Shoes. Whoever apprehends and brings the said Servant to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows. **WILLIAM CLIFTON.**

To be SOLD,

For Bills of Exchange or Paper Currency,

A Plantation, consisting of 300 Acres of Land, pleasantly situated on the South Side of *Magotty* River, within 4 Miles of *Severn* Ferry; with a new Dwelling-House thereon, 40 Feet long and 20 wide, with two Brick Chimneys; very convenient for Fishing and Fowling. Whoever inclines to purchase the same may treat with the Subscriber, living on the Plantation aforesaid.

WORNELL WORTHINGTON.
N.B. There is a good Iron-Mine on the Land.

Bladenburg, July 15, 1746.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 19th Instant, from on board the *William and Ann*, Capt. *Strachan*, now lying in the Eastern Branch of *Potomack* River, a Convict Servant Man, named *Thomas Evans*; he pretends to be a Sailor, and has been more than two Years in the County, and is a flat flabby faced Fellow, with bushy light-colour'd curled Hair, and is a great Chewer of Tobacco: He has a double-breasted Sailor's Jacket, two Pair of Trowsers, one of Oznabrigs, and one made out of an old Sail; with other Cloaths he borrowed, which cannot be described: He ran away before, and has been over on the Eastern Shore, and on *Rapahannock*.

Whoever secures him in *Prince George's* or *Fairfax* Counties, shall receive a Pistole Reward; or if out of those Counties two Pistoles Reward; paid by **DAVID ROSS.**

To be Sold by public Vendue,

AT the House of *John Ramsay*, at the Head of *Severn* River, in *Anne Arundel* County, on Monday the first Day of *September* next, 240 Acres of plantable Wood-Land, called *Jardistans*; which lies within half a Mile of the *Kingsbury* Iron-Works, in *Baltimore* County. The whole Tract is all Wood-Land, never cut down; and a good Slew of Iron Ore over all the Land. The Title to the Land may be seen at the House of Mr. *William Cumming* in *Annapolis*. The Sale to begin at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

ALL Persons Indebted to *Benjamin Tasker*, Esq; and Company, by Dealings at the *Baltimore* Iron-Works, are desired to make Payment, to the Subscriber, at the said Works, by the first Day of *October* next; otherwise they may depend on being Troubled, without any further Notice.

Signed per Order of the said Company,
RICHARD CROXALL.

BY a late Act of Assembly in *Virginia*, a public Ferry is erected at the Plantation of *William Clifton*, in *Fairfax* County; where all Persons may be assured of a ready Passage over *Potomack* River, and good Entertainment for Man and Horse; and as the River is narrower in that part than below, it may reasonably be allowed the most convenient and short Road from *Annapolis* to *Williamsburg*; the Distance as followeth: viz. From *Annapolis* to *South River* Ferry 4 Miles, to *Queen Anne* 9, to *Marlborough* 9, to *Broad Creek* 16, to said *Clifton's* Ferry in *Virginia* 2, to *Ocequan* Ferry 16, to *Acquia* 18, to *Fredericksburg* Ferry 16, to *Carolina* Court-House 20, to *Bark's* Ordinary 13, to *Newcastle* 27, to *New Kent* Court-House 20, to *Freineaux* Ordinary 14, to *Williamsburg* 16; in all 200 Miles. Although the Distance, in the above Road, from *Annapolis* to *Williamsburg* is something greater than the common Computation; yet as the great River *Potomack* is so narrow at this Place, and passable almost in all Weather, it may justly be accounted the readiest Way.